

## Refine Search

### Search Results -

Term	Documents
PROTECTANT	4523
PROTECTANTS	3314
(1 AND PROTECTANT).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	22
("PROTECTANT" AND L1).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	22

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database  
 US Patents Full-Text Database  
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Search:

l1 and "drug"

Refine Search

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### Search History

DATE: Monday, February 23, 2004    [Printable Copy](#)    [Create Case](#)

**Set Name**   **Query**  
 side by side

**Hit Count**   **Set Name**  
 result set

*DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*

<u>L4</u>	"protectant" and l1	22	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and "chemcial compound"	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	"pharmaceutical" and "amino acid polymer"	982	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	"pharmaceutical" and "amino acid polymer"	982	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,  
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DISSABS,  
DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 10:54:14 ON 23 FEB  
2004

SEA PROTEIN(P) CONFORM? AND PROTECT? AND CHEMICAL COMPOUND AND A

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0\* FILE ADISNEWS  
0\* FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
0\* FILE BIOTECHABS  
0\* FILE BIOTECHDS  
0\* FILE BIOTECHNO  
0\* FILE CEABA-VTB  
0\* FILE CIN  
0\* FILE ESBIODBASE  
0\* FILE FEDRIP  
0\* FILE FOMAD  
0\* FILE FOREGE  
0\* FILE FROSTI  
0\* FILE FSTA  
1 FILE IFIPAT  
0\* FILE KOSMET  
0\* FILE MEDICONF  
0\* FILE NTIS  
0\* FILE NUTRACEUT  
0\* FILE PASCAL  
0\* FILE PHARMAML  
40 FILE USPATFULL  
1 FILE USPAT2

L1 QUE PROTEIN(P) CONFORM? AND PROTECT? AND CHEMICAL COMPOUND AND

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FILE 'IFIPAT, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:02:59 ON 23 FEB 2004

L2 47 S L1  
L3 45 DUP REM L2 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L4 1 S L3 AND DRUG AND SLOW RELEASE AND DEGRAD?

=>

ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:18280 USPATFULL  
 TI Nucleic acid sequence of senescence associated gene  
 IN Funk, Walter, Hayward, CA, United States  
 PA Geron Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6025194 20000215  
 AI US 1997-974180 19971119 (8)  
 DT Utility  
 FS Granted  
 LN.CNT 4667  
 INCL INCLM: 435/320.100  
 INCLS: 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000  
 NCL NCLM: 435/320.100  
 NCLS: 435/325.000; 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100  
 IC [7]  
 ICM: C07H021-04  
 ICS: C12N015-63; C12N015-85; C12N015-11  
 EXF 536/23.5; 536/23.1; 536/24.1; 435/320.1; 435/325  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d kwic l4 1

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM An "agent" or "compound" refers to a **chemical compound** or composition, including, but not limited to, organic molecules, polynucleotides, proteins, peptides, and the like, a mixture of chemical compounds, . . . .

SUMM . . . . peptide-nucleic acids (PNAs), phosphoramidates, phosphorothioates, methyl phosphonates, 2-O-methyl ribonucleic acids, and the like. See also, Nielsen et al., 1993, Anticancer **Drug Des.** 8:53-63, incorporated herein by reference. Polynucleotides and fragments or analogs thereof, may be prepared according to methods known in. . . .

SUMM . . . . residues and to variants and synthetic analogs of the same and are used interchangeably herein. Thus, these terms apply to **amino acid polymers** in which one or more amino acid residues is a synthetic non-naturally occurring amino acid, such as a chemical analog of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring **amino acid polymers**.

SUMM The GC6 ORF encodes a **protein** of 545 amino acids with a predicted primary translation product size of 622607 Daltons. A comparison of the predicted GC6 **protein** (pGC6) to human (Genbank accession number P09172), bovine (Genbank accession number P15101), and rat (Genbank accession number Q05754) dopamine beta-hydroxylase. . . . precursor, showed that pGC6 has significant homology to these proteins, with many conserved cysteine residues suggesting a similar overall folding **conformation**. The ORF of the GC6 gene is:

SUMM . . . . N.Y. (1983)). The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman **degradation** procedure; Creighton, supra). Additionally the amino acid sequences of pGC6, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis. . . .

SUMM . . . . such as a polyhistidine polypeptide or a maltose binding protein, useful in affinity isolation of the fusion protein or to **protect** the fusion protein from **degradation** inside a cell. The fusion protein may comprise a linker peptide with desired properties, for example, a peptidase site that. . . .

SUMM . . . . to structural and functional domains identified by comparison of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence data of a gene or **protein** to public or other sequence databases. Computerized comparison methods can be used to identify sequence motifs or predicted **protein conformation** domains that occur in other

proteins of known structure and/or function. See Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles, Creighton (ed.), W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1984), incorporated herein by reference. Methods to identify **protein** sequences that fold into a known three-dimensional structure are known. See Bowie et al., 1991, Science 253:164. Recognized sequence motifs and structural **conformations** may be used to define structural and functional domains. Computer programs GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics. . . have regions of homology. Neural network methods, whether implemented in hardware or software, may be used to: (1) identify related **protein** sequences and nucleotide sequences, and (2) define structural or functional domains in polypeptides. See Brunak et al., 1991, J. Mol.. . .

SUMM . . . or immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof can be used for screening therapeutic compounds in any of a variety of other **drug** screening techniques. In particular, the GC6 gene product is a useful target for therapeutic intervention because that gene product is. . .

SUMM Another technique for **drug** screening which may be used for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the pGC6 is described. . . well known in the art. Substantially purified pGC6 can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned **drug** screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support.

SUMM . . . nucleotides, proteins, antibodies, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors, alone or in combination with at least one other agent such as another **drug** or a stabilizing compound, which may be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline,. . .

SUMM . . . disease state (e.g., location of the disease, age, weight, and gender of the patient, diet, time and frequency of administration, **drug** combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and tolerance/response to therapy). Long acting pharmaceutical compositions might be administered every 3 to 4 days, every. . .

SUMM One can use topical administration to deliver a compound of the invention by percutaneous passage of the **drug** into the systemic circulation of the patient. The skin sites include anatomic regions for transdermally administering the **drug**, such as the forearm, abdomen, chest, back, buttock, and mastoidal area. The compound is administered to the skin by placing on the skin either a topical formulation comprising the compound or a transdermal **drug** delivery device that administers the compound. In either embodiment, the delivery vehicle is designed, shaped, sized, and adapted for easy. . .

SUMM A variety of transdermal **drug** delivery devices can be employed with the compounds of this invention. For example, a simple adhesive patch comprising a backing material and an acrylate adhesive can be prepared. The **drug** and any penetration enhancer can be formulated into the adhesive casting solution. The adhesive casting solution can be placed directly. . .

SUMM In other embodiments, the compounds of the invention will be delivered using a liquid reservoir system **drug** delivery device. These systems typically comprise a backing material, a membrane, an acrylate based adhesive, and a release liner. The membrane is sealed to the backing to form a reservoir. The **drug** or compound and any vehicles, enhancers, stabilizers, gelling agents, and the like are then incorporated into the reservoir. See, e.g.,. . .

SUMM Matrix patches comprising a backing, a **drug**/penetration enhancer matrix, a membrane, and an adhesive can also be employed to deliver a compound of the invention transdermally. The matrix material typically will comprise a polyurethane foam. The **drug**, and enhancers, vehicles, stabilizers, and the like are combined with the foam precursors. The foam is allowed to cure to. . .

SUMM . . . compounds or agents of the present invention can also be

delivered through mucosal membranes. Transmucosal (i.e., sublingual, buccal, and vaginal) **drug** delivery provides for an efficient entry of active substances to systemic circulation and reduces immediate metabolism by the liver and intestinal wall flora. Transmucosal **drug** dosage forms (e.g., tablet, suppository, ointment, pessary, membrane, and powder) are typically held in contact with the mucosal membrane and. . .

SUMM Another method of parenteral administration employs the implantation of a **slow-release** or sustained-release system, such that a constant level of dosage is maintained. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 3,710,795, incorporated herein. . .

DETD . . . Deoxyribonuclease I homolog (DHP1)  
W93118 415060 erythropoietin precursor  
W80596 415481 apyrimidinic/apurinic endonuclease (HAP) (APEX)  
W85701 415703 cdc20  
W86199 415899 insulin **degrading** enzyme  
W85871 416076 hnRNP D  
W87857 417218 retinoic acid receptor (RAR) X a  
W87790 417285 fibroblast growth factor receptor BFR-2receptor

DETD . . . of DBH (Robertson et al., 1994), are predicted to form multiple intermolecular disulfide linkages. These linkages tend to constrain the **protein** into an ordered **conformation**. A comparison of human DBH with pGC6 shows that 11 of these 15 cysteine residues are conserved, suggesting a highly similar **conformation**. The catalytic activity of DBH requires copper ions as a co-factor. A proposed mechanism for the monooxygenase activity suggests that the **protein** binds metal at histidyl-rich sites (approximately residues 230 to 500 of human DBH). Overall, this region is the most highly. . .

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2000:18280 USPATFULL  
TI Nucleic acid sequence of senescence associated gene  
IN Funk, Walter, Hayward, CA, United States  
PA Geron Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6025194 20000215  
AI US 1997-974180 19971119 (8)  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
LN.CNT 4667  
INCL INCLM: 435/320.100  
INCLS: 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000  
NCL NCLM: 435/320.100  
NCLS: 435/325.000; 536/023.100; 536/023.500; 536/024.100  
IC [7]  
ICM: C07H021-04  
ICS: C12N015-63; C12N015-85; C12N015-11  
EXF 536/23.5; 536/23.1; 536/24.1; 435/320.1; 435/325  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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